WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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$3 00 at the end of three months.

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Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
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Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
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Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

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Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDWD HEALY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND APS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
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ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
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Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
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One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
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AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Note's negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BLANK Negro Passes For sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed, } Woolsey's best.
do Loaf,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Tallow do } all sizes,
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut Catsups.
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half-pound, quatroons and canisters.
N28 11-tf

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been burned out on Market street by the recent fire, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store one door below B. F. Mitchell's, on Water street, where may be found a good assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible

CLOTHS, from $1 75 to $8 per yard. **CASSIMERES,** at various prices and patterns. SATTINETS, blue, black, steel mixed, and fancy colors—some very superior **CALICOES, &C.;** English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambric, Lace, Muslins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS:

Bleached and brown, of every description.

Mouselin DeLane, Alpacas, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c. &c., of very handsome styles.

SHAWLS—A variety of Woolen, Merino, and dress Shawls and Capes.

THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS & CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices. With a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c. &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.
S. R. ROBBINS.
Nov 21, 1845 10-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

JUST received, 40 barrles Superior Lamp Oil. For sale by C. D. ELLIS & Co.
Dec. 12, 1845. 13-tf.

100 HHDS. Martinique Molasses, of superior quality, for sale by
D5. C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Liquors.

50 BBLS N. O. Rectified Whiskey,
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

SACK SALT.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT, afloat. For sale by
D17, BARRY & BRYANT.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. H. COWAN respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He has located at Governor Dudley's plantation, about four miles from Jacksonville, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.
Onslow county, Dec'r 19, 1845 14-6t

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

A FEW HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

"Upon a dial stone,
Behold the shade of Time,
Forever circling, on and on,
In silence more sublime
Than if the thunders of the spheres
Pealed forth its march to mortal ears."

This is the last *day* of the year. A few *hours* longer, and eighteen hundred and forty-five—a child of Time that has been with us daily and hourly for nearly twelve months—will have mingled with the shadows of the past—Its joys and its sorrows—its hopes and its disappointments—its good and its evil will, except in their effects or influences, live only in the chambers of memory—and the records of history. There is, perhaps, no more appropriate season for thoughtful reflection, for a review of the PAST with reference to its influences upon the PRESENT and the FUTURE, than at the close of the year. The progress of time is so steady and unwavering—day succeeds day in such regular order, that we grow familiar with the diurnal changes, and pay little heed to the hours as they pass. But at the close of the year, it is the custom of the man of business to glance at his profits and losses, to review and revalue his stock, and thus to ascertain, as nearly as possible, his pecuniary position in the world. This is a wise, a prudent, and almost indispensable rule; and if such review may be regarded as necessary with reference to matters of a strictly business nature, is it not equally important that we should take some retrospect as to our intellectual and moral progress, as to our advancement in the nobler elements of our nature, in the sympathies, the virtues and the affections, which prove our superiority over the brute creation, and the proper exercise of which is essential not only to our mortal but our immortal destiny. Time is ever progressive. He never turns to retrace his steps. We may repent of misdeeds, and determine to reform. We may, looking back at the past, be warned by its errors and false steps, but the records of that past can never be erased from the mind of the Great Eternal, altho' by our subsequent conduct we may win mercy and forgiveness. On—on—the years follow each other, rapidly, inevitably. We may not see them—we may be indifferent with regard to their progress, and forgetful of their influence. But nevertheless, Time is constantly working changes in us and ours, is hurrying us to the end of all human pursuits, is changing the destinies of men and of nations, is fulfilling from year to year, and from age to age, the mighty plan of the Author of the Universe.

Each individual, it is true, is but one of many millions—a *sand*, comparatively speaking, in the boundless plain of creation. And yet each plays a part in the great drama of existence—each not only influences the little circle in which he moves and mingles, but contributes, however remotely, to the triumph of good or evil, and will be held responsible according to his position, his capability and his acts. These are the thoughts which naturally rise to the mind, as we pause at the termination of one regular period of Time, and reflect as to the future. What has been the history of the year about to close, so far as we are immediately concerned? How have we advanced, how have we benefitted ourselves and the beings confided to our charge? Are we wiser, better, happier than we were a year ago? If not, have we omitted any of the means within our power for the improvement of our condition? Have we been faithful to our country, to liberty, to society, and to virtue? Have we in any degree assisted to soothe the sorrowful, relieve the afflicted and to advantage the poor? Have we discharged all our duties as men and Christians, as beings bound to pursue a certain course here, and conscious that such course will affect our destinies hereafter? Have we realized and appreciated the blessings enjoyed by us, and manifested our sense of gratitude in a spirit of proper humility and dependence upon Providence? We live in a land that enjoys peculiar blessings, in an age that is characterized by a high degree of civilization. Our duties are increased accordingly. We are able to see clearly and distinctly the broad line between virtue and vice—we recognise and acknowldge the Supreme Being—we feel our accountability in the end to the Maker of Heaven and of Earth. The path of duty is a plain one before us. Have we followed that path during the year which is about to terminate? Are the motives of our daily conduct such as they should be? And are our acts governed by our motives?

These are questions which each should put to himself in a spirit of inquiry and admonition. If we see the right, and yet feel unable to pursue it with due determination, we should forthwith appeal to and admit our dependence upon Providence. The lifetime of man—how brief! A century—how vast a period measured by mortal existence! And yet what a span in the history of ages, and as compared with the years that have been, and the period yet to come. Nevertheless, as an old Year loiters along in its last hours of decrepitude—and a new one approaches, man is forcibly reminded of the rapid flight of time. Still how few, comparatively speaking, ponder even at such a season in the true, the thoughtful, the proper spirit! It has been well and eloquently said, that it is only by the lapse of time that beings of our limited capacity can make any intellectual or moral progress. We can attend to but one thing at a time. We can look at any one moment only on a few words of the mighty page of knowledge, that is opened to us in the vast universe. Therefore is it that time is made to revolve, and the great scroll of knowledge gradually to unfold itself, that length of time and successive efforts may supply what we connot reach at once with our narrow faculties.' How precious, then, the value of time—how important that we should make each year available in our brief pilgrimage, to all that is benevolent, advancing and good! How incumbent for us, as the year draws to a close, to dwell upon its records calmly and philosophically, in the hope of thus making the past a beacon as well as a guide to warn us, in the one sense, from error and danger, and in the other, to direct our steps by the light of experience, to the right—the onward—the upward path.

THE MECHANIC.

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well-received. One evening he called at the house when it was quite late, which led the girl to inquire where he had been. 'I had to work late to-night,' he replied. 'Do you work for a living?' inquired the astonished girl. 'Certainly,' replied the young man, 'I am a mechanic.' 'My brother dosen't work,' she remarked, and, I dislike the name of a mechanic, and she turned up her pretty nose,

That was the last time the mechanic visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for his wife. The young woman who disliked the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog shops—and she, poor and miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

Ye who dislike the name of a mechanic—whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress—beware how you treat young men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper, with all his rings, jewelry, brazen facedness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed, intelligent, and industrious mechanic. Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly, who have turned their backs on industry. A few years of bitter experience taught them a severe lesson.—In this country, no man or woman in health should be respected in our way of thinking, who will not work bodily or mentally, and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to hard working men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1845.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in stating the preparations made for the extension of Morse's electro-magnetic telegraph in the United States.

A company was organized last spring to construct a continuous line from New York to Washington, the first object of which was to put up two wires from New York to Philadelphia. Owing to difficulties as to right of way, they were much delayed, and for that reason and others, were compelled to take a circuitous route about 150 miles in length. It is complete, except about thirty miles, upon which the posts are up, and the wires are being put up by two parties, one at each end. Arrangements have recently been made to extend this line to Baltimore as rapidly as it can be put up.

Another company was organized soon after the former, to construct a line from the city of New York to the city of Buffalo. The entire line from Albany to Buffalo was put under contract early last fall, and is nearly completed, with two wires.

An arrangement was made in November for the construction of a line from New York to Boston. The work on the eastern end has progressed with great rapidity. The holes are dug to Springfield and probably further, and the posts are up on a greater part of that distance.

Early in the summer, an arrangement was made having in view the construction of a line westward from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and St. Louis, throwing off a branch to Lake Erie. Means have been raised to carry the line to Pittsburg; it is built from Harrisburg to Lancaster, and is going up rapidly from that point to Philadelphia.

A line of thirty-eight miles, from Buffalo to Lockport, is in successful operation.

A line from Boston to Lowell, about twenty-five miles, is nearly completed.

Lines are contracted for, leading from —— to Oswego, from Auburn to Ithica, and branching thence to Binghampton, Oswego and ——.

Lines are nearly completed from New York and Boston, down to the siting of those ports.

Preliminary arrangements are made with the view of pushing a line through from Washington to New Orleans, operation to commence early in the spring.

Many other routes are bespoke, with a view to construction next year.

We encounter some unforeseen difficulties, and have been much disappointed by erroneous estimates, as to the time requisite to build these lines; but nothing has occurred to shake the perfect confidence entertained as to the practicability and profit of this great enterprise.

If any more detailed information is desired by you, it will be given with great pleasure.

With high regard, yours, &c.,
AMOS KENDALL.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

SMALL POX.

We have heretofore noticed the existence of small pox in this city, and regret to say that it appears to be on the increase. It also exists in other cities and the interior. Under these circumstances it is the imperative duty of the heads of families to have all persons under their charge immediately vaccinated. This should be done in the country as well as in the cities—and, as many persons have, in former times, been no doubt imperfectly vaccinated, the operation should be repeated, so as to afford the most perfect security. By proper attention the disease may be eradicated; and we think that it would be a salutary measure for the proper authorities to have the city divided into small districts, and to appoint physicians to each, who should be required to visit every house for the purpose of vaccinating its inmates, should they require it. The expense of such a proceeding would be insignificant in comparison of the security which it would afford.

It may not be unimportant to submit the following paper on 'the preparation for and treatment of the small pox.' It is copied from the Albany Atlas, and the writer is said to have been 'a surgeon in the army, of great opportunities for observation, and who finally devoted himself exclusively, and with great success, to the treatment of this disease.'

Brief Remark on the Preparation for and Treatment of the Small Pox.—Persons having been exposed to the small pox, and putting themselves on preparation for that disorder, without inoculation, ought to be treated in the same manner as those inoculated. All such of them as are in any tolerable health need no medical preparation. Their diet ought to be good new milk, chocolate, tea, or the like, with other bland nutritious food sufficient to keep them in tolerable strength, avoiding *cider*, *wine* and spirits, as well as *pepper*, and other such heating substances and salted meats, to eat but little meat of any kind, and be very moderate in the use of butter. They should avoid all extremes of cold, wet or heat, and keep themselves habitually a little cooler than usual at other times.

During the symptomatic complaints, fortitude and patience, are, in most cases, the only proper remedies, avoiding the fire and other unnecessary warmth and violent exercise. The *stomach*, as other parts, will in many cases be disagreeably affected but must not by any means be treated as in similar distresses of that organ, in other diseases and circumstances. On the contrary, it must be held as an axiom, that there is no analogy between the cases.—Medicines of *emetic*, *cathartic* or *laxative* tendency, are, at this juncture, no more applicable or safe as remedies, than they would be in cases of persons otherwise well, suffering under the distressing affections of the stomach occasioned by the lingering extremity of hunger.

In my long and extensive practice I have never found their use in one instance warrantable. The only relief of these and other painful symptoms is by eruption in its due time, the alarming delay of which happily is but rare under proper treatment. But when it occurs, it is generally attended with distressing effects in other parts, and particularly in the stomach, and relief must be given by the full degree of covering and warmth usual in health, and by a free use of new milk, warm from the cow—which, if the stomach will not bear, (as rarely happens) then a dose of *flour of sulphur*, in the proportion of a small teaspoonful to an adult, given in the milk, is the most effectual promoter of eruption and consequent relief.

But should the stomach still refuse the milk, administer it in the way of milk toddy; and when the eruption is sufficiently excited and apparent, the unmixed milk will not be refused—and the aspect of the eruption is thence forward a sure index of the state of the stomach.

The more profuse the eruption, the more milk should be taken, especially the third day of its appearance and onward; such can, if profuse, never be filled with good *pus*, without much moist nourishment of some kind, and so such milk is by far the best, and is both food and medicine.

To fill the pistules, other medicines are ineffectual, *sufficient nutriment must do it*, or death is at the door.

But in all these difficult cases, it should also be especially remembered that desecating drugs and lax bowels, retard or multiply the eruption, and after its plentiful appearance, prevent its filling purulent matter, so that in the worst cases the life of the patient depends on a degree of costive habits of the bowels, to be encouraged till the turn of the pock.

MOSES YOUNGLOVE,
Hudson, 5th Nov. 1824.

An Editor.—The Sunday Times, speaking of the people employed in a newspaper office says: 'The shabbiest looking man among them is the drudge editor; he who writes from three to four columns to daily, who must go to every fire for the particulars, feeds modestly at a side table at a public dinner while he makes a brilliant account of the proceedings, perambulates the city at midnight for a true and particular version of the last accident, suicide, or murder; and picks up all the sparkling jokes that season the toast at breakfast, and prevent the coffee from shattering your nerves. The shabby man is put into a little six by twelve room apportioned off from the printing office, by a rickety partition of pine scantling, and here breathing the vapors of a smoky lamp, he scrawls his articles on such waste paper as can be purchased for a mere song. The cell contains but an old inkspotted coverless table and a feeble chair. From such holes emanate all the disquisitions which characterise the independent press of New York.'

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE AND THE PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

The following is written by a Clergyman—we believe for the Presbyterian, after a visit to the White-house at Washington.

I availed myself of an invitation to visit the White House to-day, and pay my respect to the President and his lady. As I approached the mansion, I was struck with the entire absence of all parade and pomp around the President's mansion. We rode up to the door, tied our horse to the iron fence in front, and, no man forbidding us, we entered into the vestibule of the house. Finding no porter in attendance, we passed through the vestibule into the famous East room. The room is magnificent in dimensions; elegantly, though simply furnished—the whole not being up to the standard which among gentlemen of fortune is regarded as elegant. After a stroll through the rooms for reception, we again reached the vestibule, and finding a servant in attendance we asked to be conducted to Mrs. Polk's room. I had heard much of Mrs. Polk, much of her beauty, her dignity, her piety, and had usually made the allowance which is generally to be made from all that rumor asserts, and was prepared to be even disappointed, if my own standard had not been reached. I awaited the approach of the lady of the mansion with much interest. The room appropriated to Mrs. Polk is beautiful in the extreme. The furniture is new, the pattern unique and elegant; and one no more accustomed than myself to critical observation could detect that the whole arrangement was under the eye of a lady of taste and refinement.

In a few moments the President's lady appeared. I have rarely seen a lady in whom so much personal beauty, so much dignity and grace of manner, so much ease and kindness, were blended. Justice has rarely been done to Mrs. Polk in any description I have seen of her person or manner. Being clergyman, she at once spoke upon religious subjects, and manifested a lively interest in religious things and was not ashamed to have it known that she was on the Lord's side. While the President's lady is willing to acknowledge her indebtedness to God, she is not obtrusive. Her piety sits easily upon her; while no one can doubt who sees her that her religion is one of principle, her unassuming piety must command the respect of all. The prayers of God's people, wide as our country, will go up for Mrs. Polk, that her health and life may be precious in the sight of God; and that amid the trials and temptations of her exalted station, she may be kept in his holy hand, and be instrumental of giving a moral tone to the entire nation.

Leaving the President's lady, we ascended to the President's room, familiarly called his office. His room is very plain. It is indeed the place in which he performs his official toils, as maps, papers, books, &c. abundantly evinced. We found the room crowded. A large delegation of Indians from Iowa were holding an audience with the President—the Secretary of War and gentlemen of distinction being present. The Indians were noble specimens of their race. Their cause was presented by an orator, by whom they spoke, and the words taken from his lips were repeated in English by an interpreter. The Indian orator was a noble looking fellow—erect as a palm tree—bold and eloquent. He seemed to feel the dignity of his position, and to magnify his office. At the close of the speech he seized the hand of the President, and followed out "*how you do*," and then passing round the room and taking the hand of each, repeated the same expression, in tones that might easily be mistaken for a war whoop. A brief speech from the President closed up the Council.

I was introduced to the President, and with great dignity and ease he acknowledged the respects. I have seen no likeness of the President that is correct. You will recognise him at once by the common prints, that you see of him; yet they must be regarded as caricatures, rather than correct likenesses. Mr. Polk is small in stature, spare, but of compact frame. His manners unwonted, and the lines of thought and care are legibly marked upon his face. He resembles in countenance the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. of your city, so much so that a miniature of the one might pass for the other.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 9, 1846.

Portrait Painting.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. Thompson, Portrait Painter, which will be found in this paper.

Death.—A Seaman belonging to the Brig Attakapas, was killed on Saturday last, by the falling of a boom, which struck him on the head. He fell into the river, and when fished up was found to be quite dead.

Fire.—On Monday morning last, about 9 o'clock, the Turpentine Distillery near the R Road Depot, owned by Henry Nutt, caught fire accidentally, we learn, and despite the vigorous exertions of our citizens, who rushed to the spot, the entire wood work of the concern was destroyed. The Stills, we learn, are not damaged. The whole loss will not amount to more than five hundred dollars.

The Clarksville Herald.—We perceive, by the last number of the Clarksville Herald, that friend Whitaker has doffed the neutral flag and hoisted Democratic colors. In his leading article of the 2d inst., he gives his reasons for so doing, which are ably and eloquently set forth. We take the hand of our brother of the Herald with much pleasure, and congratulate the Democracy of Virginia upon the accession of such a spirited and devoted advocate of their principles.

SHALL WE HAVE WAR?

This is the question which we find in every body's mouth. What are the chances for war? Any thing new from Washington?—What's going on in Congress? What about Oregon? Are questions which are asked by all. The tariff, sub-treasury, and distribution have sunk into comparative insignificance, since the meeting of Congress. All eyes are turned to one object, the Oregon territory; all minds are directed to one subject, the state of our foreign relations. In another column of to day's paper will be found the resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, and also a substitute by way of amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina. Should the resolutions of Mr. Hannegan be adopted by the Senate, we are, to speak candidly, of the opinion that war with England is *inevitable*. It will be seen that they were laid on the table, on motion of their author, to be taken up at a future day. For our own part, we cannot, under present circumstances, subscribe to the doctrines laid down in those resolutions. Particularly do we object to the last of the series. Although we feel convinced that our title to the whole of the Oregon territory, from 42° to 54° 40', is good against the world, still, as our government has frequently offered to compromise the dispute between Great Britain and ourselves, by giving the former all north of the 49th degree, we think, with Mr. Polk, that there is a kind of an implied faith on the part of the United States, to treat upon that basis. Mr. Polk again, for the fourth time, made this proposition. It was again rejected by the British Minister, whereupon the President withdrew it and asserted our right to the whole of the territory. Now we were of opinion at the time, and so we believe were a large majority of the American people, that Mr. Polk had done right in offering the 49th degree as a compromise, under the circumstances. That by so doing, he did not compromise the honor of the country. But should Mr. Hannegan's last resolution be adopted by the Senate, it would, to all intents and purposes, be a condemnation, not only of the action of Mr. Polk, but of his predecessors, who made the same proposition. We feel confident, however, that these resolutions will not be adopted by the Senate. In the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun we heartily concur. There is a question in the minds of some, how far the withdrawal of all propositions by Mr. Polk and his assertion of our title to the whole of the territory, would now operate to prevent him from making any compromise with Great Britain. Some think that under present circumstances, we are, if we mean to preserve our honor, estopped, as the lawyers say, from giving up one inch of the territory. We entertain no such opinion. We are clearly of opinion that, should England think proper to reopen the negotiation, and were she to propose the 49th degree, or were she to say that she was ready to accept that line should it again be offered by our governmen-, the administration would be acting in perfect consonance with the best interests, as well as the honor of the country, in entertaining such proposition. We hope that we feel as deep and as lively an interest in the preservation of the honor and the interests of our country, as any one, and we will advocate war as strenuously as any one, should war be necessary to preserve either of these; but at the same time we go for peace, if, by any means, it can be honorably preserved. It is our impression that England will renew the negotiation partially broken off by Mr. Pakenham, and that she will be perfectly willing to accede to the last proposition of the United States. Should we be correct in our impressions, we think that it would be in a manner the duty of our Government, to settle the matter by compromise.—Should, however, England continue obstinate, and insist upon the mouth of the Columbia river, we see no chance to avoid war; and then should war come, we go in for fighting for the whole. So long, however, as there is any chance for settling the matter amicably, and, at the same time, honorably, we go for peace. That there will be war in reality, we do not believe. We feel perfectly confident that England will, upon mature deliberation, be willing and glad to accept the 49th degree, and that the people of the United States will also, as matters now stand, be willing to conclude a treaty on that basis.

OREGON—DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

On Tuesday, 1[illegible] ply interesting debate took place in the Senate, on the subject of the Oregon Territory, [illegible] which our limits would permit us to give it in detail. But as this is not practicable, we will give the substance as briefly as we can. The debate arose on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, on Monday, the 29th, now called up by that gentleman, for the purpose of moving to make them the order of the day, on some day next week. The following are the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the country included within the parallels of forty-two degrees and fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon, is the property, and part and parcel of the territories of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That there exists no power in this Government to transfer its soil and the allegiance of its citizens to the dominion, authority, control, and subjection of any foreign Power, Prince, State, or Sovereignty.

3. *Resolved*, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the Territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honor, character and the best interests of the American people.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, submitted to the gentleman from Indiana that, as these resolutions were of the gravest importance, they should be printed, and the third Monday in January, set apart as the day for their discussion.

Mr. Hannegan acquiesced.

Mr. Calhoun then rose and wished to make a few remarks before submitting an amendment to the resolutions just read. He said that he could not support the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana. For that, should they be adopted, the controversy could not be settled without war. That he was for peace—for an honorable peace. That he thought the matter could be settled by negotiation.—That he approved the course of the President in offering the 49th degree as a compromise. That the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana impliedly censured the President for offering that compromise, and that, therefore, they ought not to be adopted. He accordingly offered the following amendment,

Strike out all after the word *resolved*, and insert

Resolved, That the President of the United States has the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate concur.

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of fixing and settling boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other powers, in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That however clear their claims, in their opinion, to the country included between the parallels of 49 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. North latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the territory of Oregon, there now exist, and have always existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same, between us and Great Britain—the adjustment of which has been the subject of negotiation between the respective Governments.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has rightfully the power under the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the same concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two Governments to the said territory, by fixing a boundary for their present possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in renewing the offer in the spirit of peace and compromise to establish the 49th degree of North latitude as a line between the two countries to the said territory, did not abandon the honor, character, or the best interests of the American people, or exceed the powers vested in him by the Constitution, to make treaties.

Mr. Hannegan concurred in the two first propositions of the Senator from South Carolina, and denied that his resolutions censured the President.

Mr. Calhoun explained. He did not accuse the Senator of censuring the President, but said that the resolutions would have that effect.

Mr. Hannegan said that his resolutions spoke the language of truth, and if the declarations of the immutable principles of truth should bring war, let it come! That Texas and Oregon were born in the same instant, at the same Democratic Convention. That there was no hesitation about Oregon 'till after Texas was annexed. He never would consent to a surrender of any portion of the territory north of the 49th, nor one foot by treaty or otherwise, under 54° 40'.

Mr. Calhoun said that the same views which governed him on the Texas question, governed him on this. He would not go into the question now, but he would be prepared, if argument could shew, that the course pursued by the Senator from Indiana—if the principles of these resolutions should be adopted—that so far from gaining one inch of Oregon, we should lose every inch.

Mr. Haywood was opposed to the resolutions, as well of the Senator from Indiana as the Senator from South Carolina. He was opposed, at this stage of the question, either to the one course or the other, and therefore would move to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that he had not lauded the President, nor had he said that the Senator from Indiana had condemned him.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, endeavored to make some little capital out of the difference of Democratic Senators, but utterly failed. He hailed the stand taken by Mr. Calhoun as an omen of peace, &c.

The debate was continued at some length, by Messrs. Allen, Haywood, Hannegon, Jno. M. Clayton, and Mr. Calhoun, upon the propriety of taking the negotiation out of the hands of the Executive at this juncture, and of foreclosing all future negotiation on the subject, as it was insisted by Mr. Calhoun that the resolutions of Mr. Hannegan would.

At the close of the debate, Mr. Hannegan moved to lay the resolutions on the table, to be taken up hereafter, when the subject of notices and bills should be in order, which was decided in the affirmative.

JOHN Q. ADAMS AND OREGON.

Mr. [illegible] in the House on Friday last, [illegible] in direct opposition to [illegible] political friends, and in a speech of some length, advocated the propriety of giving the year's notice to Great Britain immediately. This might have been expected, from the position which Mr. Adams assumed last winter. Mr. Adams goes for the whole of the Oregon Territory, and urges upon Congress the political necessity of being prompt in giving the notice. He objects to any military measures being adopted, until we have first complied with that section of the Convention of 1827, which provides that either party to the Convention may, at any time, give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy. Mr. Adams, in the course of his remarks, observed that it was his solemn conviction that, should this course be pursued, war with England would not ensue—that England knew too well that such a war would forever sever from her the Canadas. It was with difficulty that the Speaker could preserve order, such was the disposition to applaud Mr. Adams, whilst delivering this speech.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1846.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cunningham, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a series of resolutions claiming all that portion of Oregon designated by the resolutions of Mr. Hannegan, in the Senate, and setting forth that inasmuch as no compromise ought to be accepted which includes the surrender of any portion of the Territory so designated, and as negotiations have ceased, therefore it is the imperative duty of Congress to take such measures as will fully protect our citizens who may emigrate to Oregon, and for the maintainance of our title, etc.

Objection being made, a motion was made to suspend the rules, so that the resolutions might be considered.

The vote was, yeas 75, nays 89, which not being two-thirds, the resolutions were not received.

Mr. Davis made an ineffectual motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the Oregon bill of Mr. Douglas, and that its several parts be referred to appropriate committees.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed from the first to the second Tuesday in January.

After a very tedious debate relative to the publication of the 10th volume of the laws of the United States, the several standing committees were called upon for reports.

A bill was reported from the military committee providing for two regiments of riflemen. A motion being made to make it the special order for Tuesday week, and to refer it to a committee of the whole, a long and animated debate arose, in which Messrs. Holmes and Douglas had some rather sharp passages relative to the propriety of first giving the year's notice that we wish to terminate the joint occupancy.

Mr. Adams contended that the very first thing to be done would be to give the year's notice. Until that should be done, he would oppose any increase of the army or navy, or any other preparation for war. His firm opinion was that there is at present no danger of a war, nor could there be till the expiration of the years notice. He was for giving that notice immediately, and, after its expiration, he would be the first to go for the taking possession of the whole of Oregon. This declaration was received by tremendous cheering from all parts of the House.

After further remarks of a similar character, which were received with great applause, he gave it as his firm belief, that if Great Britain should construe our giving the notice as a cause of war, then there would be but one party in the country, and he would prophesy that the Oregon question would *very soon* be settled, and not only Oregon, but all the British possesions in this continent would quickly be subjected to the same process. (Great cheering.) In the course of his remarks, Mr. A. said he had heard from various quarters that the majority of the committee on foreign affairs did not intend to report the notice.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, the chairman of the committee, said no person had been authorized to make any such statement.

Mr. Adams reported that he had heard it from so many sources, that he thought it very probable, and if the report should be delayed much longer, he should *believe* it. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Holmes contended that the passage of the bill of Mr. Douglass, now in committee of the whole, and which provides for the occupation of the territory forthwith, would be a declaration of war. He desired first to see whether the House would pass that fiill. If it did, he was willing to go, not for dollars, but for millions and millions of dollars. His opinion was however, that the notice ought first to be given.

No question was taken, when the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 2, 1846.

The Oregon fever burst forth in the House of Representatives this morning upon a question having no connection with the subject, and raged until the hour of adjournment.—Without intending to forestall your publication of the debate, I must sketch out the proceedings and remarks on the occasion, which created an intense excitement, altho' in point of fact they amounted to little, and are principally of interest, because the views of John Quincy Adams were expressed somewhat at length, and the depth of feeling in the House upon the subject was so instantaneously, as it were, made apparent.

Mr. Haralson reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs to provide for the raising, arming and equipping two additional rifle regiments, and moved its consideration in the Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next. This proposition was induced solely by the wants of the peace establishment, which, in the opinion of the committee, should be increased, as our fortifications on the Western frontier and Atlantic coast are left unprotected by the necessary withdrawal of the troops for service in Texas. Mr. Houston of Alabama, opposed the motion to set apart any particular day for the consideration of the bill, on the ground that the business of the House would be embarrassed thereby. He thought such action was becoming too common, and that as a two-thirds vote was required to lay over business thus made "a special order," it frequently happened that subjects of much more importance, incidentally arising, were slighted to the injury of the public service.

Mr. Haralson again arose and went into a detailed explanation of the purpose of the bill. He declared, that its importance at the present moment justified the committee in asking such disposition of it; and that he had selected that day in order to avoid interfering with the Ore[illegible] bill reported by Mr. Douglass from the [illegible] Committee [illegible] the [illegible] Oregon [illegible] at greater length—After which, Mr. Douglass remarked that he coincided with Mr. Haralson on the question immediately before the House; and, further, that he must be permitted to express the hope that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, on Indian Affairs, and, indeed, all about to present bills incidentally bearing on the Oregon question, would hand in their reports, so as to have them before the House, and, if possible, out of the way, ere the bill from the Territorial Committee came up for consideration. He included in this category the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon the subject of giving the "notice." He conceived it of great importance that the field should be cleared for the consideration of the main questions involved, especially in the bill concerned which he expressed so much anxiety. He had no disposition to underrate the importance of the matters to be presented by other committees for the consideration of the House, which would be well digested and properly presented by the able gentleman having particular jurisdiction over them. Mr. Davis of Kentucky interrupted him, with an inquiry as to what could *appropriately* come from the Committee on Territories on the subject, if all questions which he seemed to consider *collateral*, were to be left for the consideration of other committees? Mr. Douglass, in reply said that though they might be appropriate to other committee, the recommendations made by the Committee on Territories regarding their connection with the main question, did not come improperly from that source, as all the House Committees had concurrent jurisdiction. For instance, the Committee on Manufactures and *that* on Ways and Means reported indiscriminately on the Tariff. He recalled to the recollection of the House, the fact that the Oregon bill of the previous session, *as reported*, was considered incomplete; for all mention of notice for the termination of the joint occupancy was originally omitted. The Territorial Committee, continued Mr. D. profiting by the history of that bill, had covered all subjects necessary to be embraced in their report. This he considered a satisfactory answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Turning next to the objections of the gentleman from Alabama, he characterized them as a finesse, to avoid meeting the Oregon question in all its bearings. Mr. H. here interposed, and remarked, that the gentleman could not surely intend to charge him with finessing for such a purpose, as he had expressed to him, in person, not only his willingness to meet the main question, and all others involved therein, but also to sustain his identical bill.

Mr. Douglas then disclaimed all personal allusions, but considered it most evident that there was a feverish excitement—a dodging on the part of members to avoid the issue.—*Dodging?* said Mr. Holmes of S. Carolina—"yes, sir, "dodging" is the word! I hope my honorable friend from S. Carolina will be as eager to assert and maintain our rights in this instance, as in the case of Texas. He continued giving his views on the Oregon Question somewhat at length, and declared his wish to meet England as promptly in this controversy, as Mexico was met, but a short time since, when Texas was in issue. The balance of his remarks were devoted to an appeal to the House, on the subject of the necessity of immediate and energetic action in the premises.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina next obtained the floor, and occupied the attention of the House for a few moments. He spoke in so low a tone, that only those crowding around him could catch his remarks in detail. He was, however, understood to say, that he was for further efforts to maintain peace, which he conceived must be sacrificed, if the proposition from the Committee on Territories should be passed by the House. Nothing in his judgment would more surely lead to war than giving the notice.

Mr. John Q. Adams next arose, and commenced by alluding to a bill on his table, from the Senate, for raising an additional regiment of mounted men. He desired to know the meaning of these various propositions for the increase of our military force, coming, as they do, from gentlemen who are usually distinguished for steady opposition to all appropriations for millitary purposes. Indeed, *they* had, but a short time since, not only proposed, but, by dint of pertinacity, had actually carried through a bill for a considerable decrease of the then existing military force of the country. He conceived, that these movements evidently looked to the possibility of a rupture with England, and he judged them to be premature, as they should rather come after than precede the "notice." In his opinion, the passage of these various propositions would be equivalent to an actual occupation of the territory, which would be a violation of express treaty stipulations. He had, bye-the-bye, been surprised to hear the existing convention with Great Britain upon the subject of Oregon, styled a treaty for joint occupancy. On the contrary, it expressly inhibited occupation, in the common exception of the term, by either party. It was, in his judgment but a convention, securing to subjects of either government common privileges, for the purpose of commerce, navigation, and trading with the Indians, and expressly providing against *occupation*, except after the twelve months' notice called for therein. He was so strongly in favor of the strict observance of national engagements, whether treatles or conventions, that he should feel constrained to oppose all the propositions before alluded to, until the notice was officially given, which should precede all other movements. He expressed a belief that the Committee on Foreign Affairs did not intend to report in favor of the abrogation of the convention; such was the public impression, at least.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll (the Chairman of that Committee) enquired by what authority he arrived at the conclusion that such a course was determined on by the Committee. He felt assurec it had not emanated from the Committee themselves, and also denied that any one was authorized to say what they would or would not do on the subject.

Mr. Adams continued—saying, that if they (the Committee) did not report speedily, he should conclude there was good ground for the common rumor as to their determination. As for himself, he would vote for giving the notice, *instanter*; that such a course did not necessarily draw war in its train; and that he did not believe that war would arise out of the controversy, take whatever shape it might. However, if hostilities should result from giving the notice, the *onus* would undoubtedly rest on the shoulders of Britain, whose rulers could have no possible right to take offence at our terminating the convention in the manner expressly provided therein for the purpose. He expressed a willingness to go as far as any member in the House in voting appropriations for vigorously prosecuting a war arising under such circumstances, "to a successful and glorious issue." He scouted the idea that we were unable to meet England in all war would speedily give us power to dictate our own terms to Britain; and that its grand result would be the immediate sweeping away of every vestige of [illegible] authority now existing on the continent of North America. (Here the excitement became so great, that applause burst forth from all quarters of the House) He said that, as sincerely as he deprecated war in any instance, and was opposed to military establishments as a general rule, to defend our title to Oregon, he would go for both. He further remarked, that, in his judgment, giving the notice did not preclude further negotiation; and that he would advise the government at once to adopt the memorable policy of the great Frederick—to occupy the territory and then negotiate for it.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll next obtained the floor to continue the debate, but the House adjourned. He will, of course, make the next speech on the subject. Words cannot express the deep excitement which pervades all breasts here, nor can it possibly be allayed until the future course of the American Government upon the subject is publicly known. Notwithstanding the efforts daily and hourly being made to repress it, the feeling will show itself, as to-day in the House, and of late in the Senate, at every turn in debate, upon which an allusion to the question can possibly be introduced. Your readers may rest assured (or I am most egregiously mistaken) that Congress will pursue the course shadowed forth in the President's Message. The notice will be given.

MACON.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

OUR COUNTRY.

The Late Debate in the U. S. Senate.

A careful perusal of the late debate in the Senate of the United States, upon Mr. Cass's resolutions, will scarcely fail to excite in the mind of every American citizen a feeling of cheerfulness even in contemplating the dreadful issue to which the speakers made such frequent allusion. War! was the burthen of the debate. War! with the most gigantic power that ever yet arose to overawe mankind or smite the nations with the sword. War with England! the scourge of earth, the terror of ocean. War with a Government whose armies shake the land with the trampling of feet, whose fleets throng the seas like natives of the deep. And yet the debate in the Senate, in direct allusion to such a war, was such as to inspire the confidence in the public which abides the coming of events with hopefulness.

If we except the observations of a single Senator, whose idiosyncrasies are better suited to the stump than the forum, there was not one expression that savored of bombast, bullying or bluster employed in the two days during which this most exciting discussion was continued. And if we omit the remarks of another, whose temperament is somewhat fidgety, there was nothing said, for even so long a time, that betrayed impatience or restiveness. The spirit which pervaded the debate was firm and patriotic. The sentiments which were uttered by all—and the most distinguished members of either party engaged in it—were calculated to strengthen the heart of the country and regulate its pulsations. The love of peace was the most prominent feeling evinced by the Senate. No member, with the exception already made, desired to hurl the gage of battle to Great Britain; not one harbored in his bosom the craving of a swashbuckler, or nurtured the propensities of a bloodhound. Peace was the universal worship, and upon her shrine all were willing to lay down whatever was wanting to the proposition—except the national rights, except the national honor. Such of the speakers as regarded the title of the U. States to the whole of Oregon as perfect and absolute, and who avowed a determination to insist in future upon our entire claim, were nevertheless satisfied that offers of compromise had been repeatedly made to England; and those Senators who deprecated the tone of the debate, as calculated to excite needless apprehension in the public mind, were as ready as the rest to prepare the country for any emergency that might arise. There was enough said and done to satisfy the country that we will not be made in a reckless spirit, nor injustice submitted to in a craven one. The causes of collision will be carefully canvassed, that nothing be omitted that the interests of humanity may require to be done to ward off the alternative of blood; but at the same time the national rights will be guarded with such vigilence that jealousy may sleep in the safety of the national honor.

Another aspect of this debate was so bright as almost to make the rugged visage of war pleasing. We allude to the glow of patriotism which for the time illuminated the Senate chamber and illustrated the character of our institutions and people. The mists of party were dissipated in that hall, and the country, the whole country—broad, beautious and bountiful—commanded the devotion of every heart, the idolatry of every mind. No words were wasted in party criminations—no breath spent in glorifying faction. The condition, the necessities, the prosperity and the well-being of the Union were alone considered. The objections which were offered to the presentation of the resolutions had relation to the injury some thought their discussions, in a warlike vein, at this time, would needlessly inflict upon a numerous class of citizens; and the conflict of opinion was waged in a manner to reveal more precisely the state of a question which threatened the peace of nations. No one allowed party connections to qualify his obligations to his country; nor did any favor the presence of faction to a scene it could but mar.

The exhibition in the Senate was such as justified the language of Mr. Crittenden, who, in the course of his remarks, said, "I trust, on this question we need not speak of sides of this house—that on the question between us and England there is but one side here, the American side; but one party, the American party." The unanimous vote in favor of the resolutions was but a ratification of a sentiment which characterized the whole debate. There was but one party, one vote on the questions before them. Nor are there two parties in the country on these questions.—The melting away in the Senate chamber of the frigid barriers which keep whig and democrat asunder, is but typical of the fusion of all distinctions, all classes, all divisions of our people in one great American party in regard to the matters of that debate. The coldness of political disputes, the bitterness of electioneering campaigns, and the frenzy of popular controversies, lead many to imagine the people of the United States a divided and disjointed nation. But the foreign power that experiments upon our party weakness, and insinuates itself between party and party, will find itself crushed as between the upper and nether mill-stone. It sometimes requires a voyage from abroad to convince ourselves that the division of party is but superficial of Republican hearts. It is when there is no booming across the sea a note of preparation and defiance that we are made to know that the most inveterate party feuds are but the [illegible] of public feeling, beneath which [illegible] of country, the love of liberty. [illegible] the love of one another lie in volumes of [illegible] depths. The friction of foreign opposition serves but to rub off the rust which has gathered upon the outside, and dims the brightness of the American character. It is when our institutions are threatened that we feel more keenly how dear they are to us. The violence of party disputes is one of the cankers of a long peace. We quarrel with one another till we can fight with somebody else. The luxuriance of a voluptuous soil gives us time to spend in political disputations, and the absence of all enmity to our form of Government arrows down controversies to a contest for the administration. In all the divisions of party there is none against the Constitution. The Government itself will be supported whoever is at its head: hence the harmlessness of our internal strifes. A more impressive lesson on this point was never given than by the Senate in the debate cited; and the sequel will bear out its instruction, whenever the people are called upon to take up arms in the defence of the national rights. We are indeed but one party, one people—the American party, the American people.

To the Editor of the Union:

MILTON, N. C., Dec. 17, 1845.

SIR: As the public mind is much excited on the Oregon question, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to you to be informed, that I have in my possession a British atlas, ('Ewing's,') published by 'Oliver & Boyd,' Edinburgh, in which the northwestern boundary of the United States is laid down precisely as claimed by our government, viz: Following the 42th parallel of north latitude from the Lake of the Woods to the Rockey mountains—thence along the said range of mountains to 54°40'—and thence west with said parallel to the Pacific Ocean.

This atlas was purchased in Liverpool in 1832, from 'Willan & Wood,' booksellers of that city, and whose card is pasted on the inside of the cover. Unlike similar publications in this country, this atlas is without date; but it was of recent publication at the time it was purchased, which also appears from the fact that the boundary line between the British and Russian possessions is stated in the map "as settled in 1825."

Now when we reflect that this atlas was published in the literary metropolis of Great Britain, and sold in the second commercial city of the kingdom; that it was compiled expressly for British schools; and that, in the preface, the author professes to have consulted the latest discoveries, and the most celebrated British authorities, the conclusion is almost irresistible, that notwithstanding the pretensions of the British government to the Oregon territory, the opinion of the British geographers, and the public sentiment of the British nation, were decidedly in our favour. For it is inconceivable, that a British author, in preparing such a work for sale, would, in such an important point, run counter to public opinion.

Should you deem the matter of sufficient importance to notice it in your paper, this letter is at your service, and the atlas, too if you wish it.

J. WILSON.

From the Washington Union.

THE "NEW BOOKS."

During the campaign of 1840, Mr. Daniel Webster, the great whig leader, proclaimed that if his party came into power, a set of "new books" would be opened in the departments at Washington, and that confusion and extravagance would give place to regularity and economy. We have taken some pains to examine the old democratic and the new whig books, and can now speak of the evidence they afford of the fulfilment of whig promises. The following table is compiled from the records of the Treasury Department, and can be relied upon:

Debt.	Amount of debt on 4th March, 1841.	Amount of debt on 4th March, 1845.
Old unfunded debt,	$26,622 44	$21,961 28
Treasury notes, (old,)	3,775 20	3,283 36
Mississippi stock, (1815,)	4,320 09	4,320 09
Unclaimed interest and principal of old funded debt,	292,250 52	203,544 27
Debt of the corporate cities of District of Columbia,	1,440,000 00	1,200,000 00
Treasury notes,	5,680,831 40	1,232,479 22
Loan of 1841,		197,814 94
Do 1842,		8,343,386 03
Do 1843,		6,604,231 35
	$7,447,799 65	$17,811,517 54

By this table, it will be seen that the "new books" show an increase of the public debt during the late administration of $10,363,717 89. That debt, as it existed when the whigs came into power, consisted of $326,968 25 of the balance of old debts, mostly revolutionary and unclaimed; $1,440,000 of the debts of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, assumed by Congress during General Jackson's administration; and $5,680,831 40 contracted under Mr. Van Buren's—growing out of the Florida war, and the fulfilling of Indian treaties.

Hence it will be seen that the whig "new books" show we have a national debt of about EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, more than TEN MILLIONS of which constitute one of the legacies of the late whig administration. Whig promises of retrenchment and economy end in millions of debt. This is the manner in which the democracy predicted they would fulfil their boastful undertakings. They proposed, during the previous campaign, to reduce our annual expenditures to thirteen millions of dollars, and relieve us from all debt and unnecessary taxation. But Mr. Webster's "new books" show that they increased our expenses and our taxes by the unequal and unjust tariff of 1842, and have left the people to struggle with a heavy national debt. We are happy now to be able to state that the present administration has already paid about one million and a quarter of the principal and interest of this whig debt, and that it is fully prepared to pay every dollar as it shall fall due. While the most rigid economy is practised, and the greatest possible vivilance is used to protect the treasury from fraud, the officers of the Treasury Department afford every possible facility to the honest creditors of the government to secure their just dues. Justice is done to all. Under honest, and efficient, and economical democratic administraton, public creditors will be promptly paid, and the whig "new books" balanced. It will be long, we trust, before the intelligent people of this country will permit the whigs to open another set of "new books," on which to charge them with other millions of whig debt.

SUGAR CROP.—There has been much exaggeration about the effects of cold and frost upon the sugar crop. We have said nothing on this subject heretofore. But we feel authorized to affirm, that much less damage has been done by the frost than was apprehended. The planters, taught by experience, have taken precautions to save their crop, and cut the cane before the appearance of the frost, and in this manner have averted the damage that threatened them.

We learn that the rolling still continues on several plantations, and that the quality of the sugar is excellent, without losing much of the cane.

The crop is better than an average one, and if any loss is considered by the cold, the whole deficiency will not amount to more than 20,000 hogsheads in the whole State.—*N. O. Courier.*

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DUPLIN.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party at the Court-house, in Kenansville, on Thursday, the 1st day of January, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 8th of January, to nominate a candidate to be run by the Democratic party for Governor, Rich'd Miller was called to the Chair, and Edward E. Hussey requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, Thomas Shepard, Harper Williams, Charles Bradley, Wm. W. Faison, and Isaac B. Kelly, were appointed a committee to name two or more persons from each Captain's district, to attend said Convention.

The Committee after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported the following list, which was unanimously adopted:

Kenansville district.—Rich'd Miller, Rich'd Chastin, jr., and Isaac B. Kelly.

Wrightsville.—James K. Hill and Wm. W. Faison.

Warsaw.—John L. Hill and Everit G. Barden.

Cypress Creek.—John J. James and Nathan Murray.

Hallsville.—John Farrior and John E. Hussey.

Albertsons.—James P. Davis and D. H. Simmons.

Glissons.—H. Kornegay and David Jones.

Wolfscrape.—Wm. B. Hurst, Joel Lofton and James G. Dickson.

Island Creek.—C. N. McMillan and Daniel Teachey.

Williams'.—Stephen Williams and Alfred Ward.

Groves's.—J. G. Stoakes and N. P. Mathis.

Smith's.—B. F. Grady and Houston Maxwell.

On motion of James K. Hill, the names of N. W. Herring, James Pearsall, and James Dickson, were added to the list.

On motion of Isaac B. Kelly, the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion of James K. Hill, the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD MILLER, *Ch'n.*

E. E. HUSSEY, *Sec'y.*

Feeling.—The proof that keen feelings are incompatible with happiness is shown in the fact, that the young commit suicide, the old never.—The old have outlived that mental world we so misname in calling it a world of enjoyment; they have outlived the feverish dreams which waste those keen hopes—the pelicans of the heart, feeding on the life-blood of their parent; they have no part in the excitement of success whether in its desire or disappointment. Delicate food, the card table, money, are the delights of old age. And do we then become content in proportion as our contentment becomes of "the earth, earthy?" Are the feelings that redeem, the aspirations that dignify our nature, only like the ancient tyrant's machine of torture, which, under the semblance of beauty, stabbed the bosom that clung to it? Who is there that has not, at some period or other, paused, as it were, upon existence, to look to the past with sorrow, the present with weariness, the future with loathing? and when has such pause been made but in youth?

The difference between past grief and joy is this—that if the grief recurred again to day, we should feel it as bitterly as ever; but if the joy returned, we should no longer have the same delight in it.

"Proud and Calm" Attitude.—The Boston Times sketches the following elegant and just picture of President Polk. It is true as nature, as all will say, who have associated with him in private, or have pondered as they should, upon the sound, statesmanlike and patriotic sentiments of his Message:

"You can trace, beneath the calmness of his tone and the manner, indomitable resolve and vigor. His position is clearly defined—neither friends nor foe can doubt where and how he stand. The principles he has so often declared, are here emphatically re-affirmed. He rises above all sectional prejudices, and looks abroad from the high station to which he has been elevated by a free people, whose preference his manliness has justified, with the eye of the patriots and national Executive. We recognize in him a President every way worthy to fill the station—once occupied and graced by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson."

Senator Mangum, as reported by the National Intelligencer, employed the following language, in the exciting debate on General Cass' resolutions:

"I regard him (the President) as a gentleman of personal honor, and God forbid that I should withold from him just meed of personal praise; though differing as I do in political sentiment yet believing in his personal integrity, I would have him to be the responsible agent in this matter.—He knows the state of the question, and if war is to come, let him justify it in the face of the world Let him make his just propositions, and they will meet with support on all sides."

"Say, Sam Jonsing! you're a literarum nigga; answer me dis. Why is apples like printer's type? Ah, you nemlightened brack man; it's coz they're often in pie. Yah, yah, yah."

A printer out west, whose office is half a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice. He says; A boy from the country would be prefered

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since the first of January.

Jacob David	N. Y.	J. Strange,	N. C.
L. P. Harrington, Lady and Son,	N. Y.	H. Clark,	Va.
L. Myers,	do	Thomas Hill,	N. C.
Josiah Blackman,	Ala.	D. Briton,	do
Joseph Fellows,	St. Kitts.	C. Brady,	do
W. Williams & Lady,	Ga.	A. D. Bourdeant,	do
John W. Farmer,	N. C.	W. H. Haig's,	do
H. Gawtry,	N. Y.	J. Darly,	Mass.
S. Fehrmoun,	Va.	L. Brown,	Balt.
J. Bringe,	Amsterdam.	Thomas Cooke,	N. Y.
J. G. Whitaker,	Ala.	W. Faison,	N. C.
Wm. Johnson,	N. Y.	W. W. Faison,	do
H. F. Hoadly,	N. C.	John Barden,	do
Mrs. Wyman & child,	do	Wm. O. English,	London.
A. Foote,	Mass.	R. D. Rice,	Me.
P. Kyle,	Phil.	Dr. H. H. Hill,	do
Mrs. Rand,		Mr. Napier and Lady,	
S. G. R. Merritt, Washington, D. C		T. I Faison,	N. C.
W. H. Taylor,	Va.	Miss Mosely,	Fla.
G. P. Taylor,	do	Curtis W. Brock,	
W. W. Davis,		Allen S. Brock,	
G. W. Goodwyn,	Geo.	Allen Anderson,	
E. N. Peterson,	N. C.	S. S. Whedber,	N. C.
E. W. Clark & Lady,	Mont.	T. J. Owen,	do
		J. W. Pritchett,	do

Arrivals at the Hanover House since the first of January

Richard Ashe,	N. C.	J. B. Hall,	N. C.
R. Quince,	do	James Hall,	do
Dr. S. B. Everett,	do	J. Hankins,	do
Col. Hussey & Son,	do	F. B. Gause,	do
Col. H. Waters,	do	James McCromaster,	do
P. Lemessurier,	do	S McCromaster,	do
L. Lane and Lady,	do	J. Smith,	do
H. S. Stewart,	do	John Moore,	do
W. F. Connell,	do	Mrs. Gause,	do
Mrs. Laspeyre,	do	Miss Gause,	do
A. Sellers,	do	F. B. Gause,	do
Jas. Garrison,	do	S. N. Galloway,	do
Henry McMillan,	do	J. G. Davis.	New York.
A. Lamont,	do	H. Sullivan,	N. C.
Thomas Brady,	do	W. S. Grist,	do
Wm. A. Gwyer,	do	Benj'n Grist,	do
—— McAlister,	do	J. B. Melvin,	do

DIED,

In Sussex county, N. J., on the 23d December, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Wm. Mattison, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

She was the daughter of one of the first settlers of the county, and a defender of the constitution through the revolutionary struggle. She had been for 40 years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and resigned her spirit to Him who gave it, almost without a struggle, in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. She leaves a large family and a very extensive circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn her irreparable loss—may she rest in peace.

The deceased was the mother of Mr. J. B. Mattison, Carpenter, of this town.—*Com.*

In Fayetteville, on the 31st ult., Ann Eliza, wife of Mr. Z. Burroughs, and daughter of Rev. John Depo, in the 21st year of her age

In Cumberland county, on the 23d ult., Mr. Drury Smith, aged 69.

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 2d inst., Capt. Wm. L. Thomas, aged 56, a native of N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Jan. 8 1846.

BACON—Hams,		a	10½
Middlings,		a	9
Shoulders,		a	9
Western,	7	a	7½
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	14	a	20
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	10 00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	80	a	—
" Meal,	90	a	1 00
COFFEE,	7	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,—Canal,	7 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	6 25	a	6 77
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	80	a	90
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	9	a	10
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	13 50	a	14 00
wide, do.	7 50	a	00
Scantling,	0 00	a	7 00
Timber,	4 00	a	5 50
MOLASSES,	19	a	26
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	15 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 75	a	5 25
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	3 70
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,	half price		
Tar,	1 60	a	1 70
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 50
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	70	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	58	a	60
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	73	a	75
Black eye,	75	a	80
Cow,	65	a	00
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	14 00	a	14 50
Prime,	12 00	a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
RICE,	4 50	a	4 62½
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 12½
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	none	a	
Liverpool, sack,	1 25	a	1 37½
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	3 00
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	34	a	35
Gin,	33	a	34
Whiskey,	33	a	35
Apple Brandy,	36	a	37½
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	— 00	a	— 00
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,	00 00	a	17 50
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6¾	a	7¼
loaf	13	a	15
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	none	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	35	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	½	" "
" " Boston,	½	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 45 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 8.

Our rivers still continue in boating order, and consequently produce continues to come down.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.—Timber still comes down tolerably freely, and is somewhat dull on the market. Sales during the past week of *Mill Timber* at from $4 to $5½. Some rafts for shipping, were sold at from $6 to $7; one raft of this latter quality sold this morning at $7. *Lumber*—Little of this article now in market, and still less coming down. Last sales of *Flooring boards* were made at $13½ to $14. *Scantling* $7. *Wide boards* $7½. *Steam Mill Lumber*—The mills are all busy. *Scantling* $13. *Rough edged boards and plank* $13. *Edged boards* $15. *Flooring boards* $16.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been coming freely to market during the past week, some 7000 or 8000 barrels having arrived, which sold at from $3 65 to $3 75, closing this morning at $3 70. We learn that there are some 1500 barrels now on the market. *Tar.*—This article has been selling during the past week at $1 60 to $1 70. The latter mark was offered for a lot this morning, and refused.—*Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of this article have been made during the last few days at 58 to 60c. *Rosin*—Nothing doing in No. 1 and 2. A sale of 200 barrels of common was made on Monday at 70c.

GROUND PEAS.—This article is selling this morning at from 73 to 75c., principally at the latter mark.

SHINGLES.—Much in demand, and selling at from $2½ to $3. Last sales $3.

STAVES.—*Very scarce* and in demand.—Last sales R. O. dressed, $17½.

COW PEAS.—Selling at 65c.

CORN.—Selling at 80c. by the quantity.

HAY.—Eastern worth 80c. on the wharf, 90 from store.

BACON.—New Hams sold this morning at 10½c. Sides at 9c., and Shoulders at the same price.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 8.

The holidays have kept back all the country produce. We know of too few sales to test the market, and report as without change. Flour sells at about 5, 5¼ and 5½. Corn 70 to 75c. The River is in good boating order, and the steamboats busily engaged.—*Carolinian.*

NEW YORK MARKET—Jan. 3.

Cotton—On Wednesday the business done was chiefly to fill up the French packets, at prices which show a further decline of one eighth of a cent per lb making three eighths, since the last accounts from England; several holders, however, decline selling at present rates. The sales for the two days are 1400 bales, thus:

	Upland and Flor. 500 bales.	Mobile and N. O. 900 bales.
Inferior	none.	none.
Ord. to good ord.	6⅜ a 6⅝ c.	6½ a 6⅞ c.
Mid. to good mid.	6⅞ a 7¼ c.	7 a 7⅝ c.
Mid. fair to fair.	7⅜ a 7¾ c.	7⅞ a 8⅜ c.
Fully fair to good fair	7⅞ a 8¼ c.	8½ a 9¼ c.
Fine.	nominal.	nominal.

Making a total for the week of 2400 bales.

Flour and Meal—Yesterday, the market was dull, unfavorable weather also tended to retard out door operations, and we only heard of a sale of 700 bbls Genesee, at $5,87½, which, at the close, was the fair quotation for that description. For Michigan, Troy and Ohio, there is but little inquiry—good brands, however, are worth about the same as Genesee. The only sales of Southern we have to notice, are 300 bbls. Baltimore City Mills at $5,75, and as much Georgetown, at the same prices.

Naval Stores—The last advices per steamer from Liverpool, were somewhat contradictory in their import, some circulars stating a decline in Turpentine from the highest point, which was not mentioned in others. From this cause, there has been a disposition on the part of both buyer and seller to await later and more definite information. We understand, however, that 1000 bbls Newbern changed hands on Wednesday at $5,00 per 280 lbs the previous price. There have been some small arrivals of tar, with sales at $2,25, previous to arrival, and $2,37½, on the spot, without cooperage. We have no transactions in Spirits Turpentine or Rosin to report.

Rice—The market has been very dull the past week, and the transactions trifling, amounting to only about 100 tierces and 70 barrels, at $4,62½ a $5,18¾, cash The stock is larger than for some time past.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Jan. 3.

Rice.—Particulars of sales as follows—12 bbls at $4 11-16; 88, 4⅝ 298, 4½; 40, 4⅜; 30, 4¼; 65 4 3-16; 89, 4⅛; 141, 4.

Rough Rice.—The amount received during the week reaches near 44,000 bushels. The sales about 20,000 bushels at former rates—from $1 15 a $1 31.

Sugars.—Not less than rising of 400 hhds., lately received from New Orleans and Attakapas, have been taken principally by dealers at from 5⅜ a $7 for ordinary to prime quality; a few of choice at $7¼.

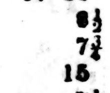
Coffee and Molasses.—Are both in little request, particulary the former. Of the latter, about 100 bbls. New Orleans brought 28 cents.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week amount to near 10,000 bushels from North Carolina. The principal part of which has been taken at 81 cents, except one cargo of rather an inferior quality, which brought something less.

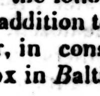
Oats.—Sales of 6600 bushels received, were made at 50 cents. No arrivals of Peas.

Hay.—The heavy arrivals, about 2300 bales during the week, have caused a decline and dullness of the market. Sales of about 1500 bales North River have been made at $1,10 a 1,12, and a small lot of Eastern at $1,20.

Bacon.—The market continues in a perfect state of inactivity, and although the stock is but small, holders can effect no sales in any quantity, and our quotations therefore must be considered, as only nominal.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Quarantine.—The Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage passed the following order on Monday the 5th inst., in addition to the *order* published in our last number, in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox in Baltimore and Philadelphia:

That the Quarantine Regulations adopted on the 27th December last, relative to vessels from the port of New York, be extended so as to include vessels from the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that the Pilots be informed thereof by the Clerk of this board.

Arrivals at the Port of Wilmington for 1845:

Barks,	7
Brigs,	250
Schooners,	398
Sloops,	2
Total,	657

DAN'L DICKSON, H. M.

ARRIVED.

Jan 1—brig Marcellus, Sprout, St Kitts, to Barry & Bryant.

brig Selim, Parrit, Trinidad, to E Dickinson. The cook of the Selim, Wm. Seymour, of Connecticut, was drowned at Trinidad on the 8th December.

brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, to C D Ellis & co.

brig Cardenas, Gooding, Guadeloupe, to G W Davis.

Br brig Jacinth, Shaw, St Kitts, to G W Davis.

brig Georgiana, Crispin, Guayama, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Only Son, Wart, Guadaloupe, to J Hathaway & Son.

schr Ustaloga, Flitner, Boston, to G W Davis.

schr Friendship, Farrow, Middleton, N C, corn, to Wm Cooke.

3—brig Aurora, Cann, Providence, to Barry & Bryant.

brig Philura, Downe, Savannah, to G W Davis.

4—brig Delia, Fales, Granada, to G W Davis.

brig Francis, Cobb, Portland, in distress, to G W Davis.

6—brig Teazer, McCurdy, St Thomas, to G W Davis.

schr Katahdin, Rich, Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Laura, Pickett, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.

schr Belle, ———, Norfolk, to G W Davis.

schr Angeline R Thompson, Ireland, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

7—brig Rowland, Coombs, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

brig Benjamin, Littlefield, St Thomas, to Master.

AT QUARANTINE.

1—Packet schr L P Smith, *Brewster*, N York, to R W *Brown*.

3—Packet schr J D Jones, Cole, New York, to R W *Brown*.

CLEARED.

Jan 2—schr Gen Scott, Doughty, New York, by C D Ellis & co.

3—Colombian brig Domingo Antonio Alavaria, Luvier, Curacoa, by P K Dickinson.

brig Motto, Hasty, Havana, by G W Davis.

schr Wm Hart, Gandy, Charleston, by C D Ellis & co.

schr Nictous, Wass, N York, by E Dickinson.

6—brig Edward *Blake*, Wheeler, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.

brig Union, Mitchell, London, by G W Davis.

brig Thomas Cooke, Taylor, Hull, England, by G W Davis.

brig Calcutta, Clark, Havana, Barry & Bryant.

schr Eddington, Nelson, New Bedford, by Russell & Gammell.

schr [illegible], Providence, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Mary Farrow, Warren, New London, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Welcome, Swift, New Orleans, by J Hathaway & Son.

schr Laura, Pickett, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

9—schr Friendship, Farrow, Middleton, N C, by Wm Cooke.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

A. P. THOMPSON.

ROOMS at the corner of Second and Princess streets, opposite the Jail, where he will thankfully receive the visits of all who may see fit to patronize him. As his mornings are chiefly devoted to sittings, it may be more agreeable to persons not on business to call in the evening, when he will have leisure to wait on them.

Jan'y 9, 1846 17-5t

LANDS ON LITTLE RIVER, S. C.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to Florida, offers for sale his PLANTATION AND LANDS, on the Waccamaw River. On the premises there is a new Two story Dwelling, Barn, Stables, Kitchen and other out buildings. This tract contains about NINETEEN HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred cleared, and well adapted to Corn, &c.; the remainder of this tract is PINE LANDS and pronounced, by good judges, to be one of the best turpentine tracts in the neighborhood. The subscriber is now cutting, and expects to cut on this tract, one hundred thousand boxes this season. The turpentine made on this tract will be convenient to the waters of Little River and the Waccamaw.

ALSO,

One other tract on Little River, adjoining, containing TWO HUNDRED acres. One hundred of this tract is cleared, and is well adapted to the production of corn, peas, &c., as is common for the lands on Little River. The remainder of this tract is PINE LAND, adapted to turpentine. Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call and see for themselves, as the subscriber is invariably to be found at home, and will take pleasure in affording any information that may be desired in relation to the lands, price, &c.

WM. D. BRYAN.

Jan. 9, 1846. 17-3t.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful blooded horse, MARMADUKE, raised by William B. Meares, Esq. will be sold on the first Monday in February next, at the Court-house in Onslow county, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving approved note.

His pedigree, well authenticated, will be exhibited on the day of sale, showing him to be a horse of as good blood as any in the United States.—His colts are very fine.

WILLIAM ASHFORD,
THOMAS I. FAISON.

Jan'y 9, 1846 17-4t

Family Soap.

100 BOXES of 20 pounds each.
For sale by
J9. WM. COOKE.

Mackerel.

125 BBLS. No. 2 and 3 Mackerel.
For sale by
J9. WM. COOKE.

For Sale.

350 BUSHELS of first quality Planting Potatoes, by B. F. MITCHELL.
January 9, 1846. 17-6t.

Molasses.

30 HHDS. *new crop* Porto Rico, very superior. 50 hhds. Trinidad. For sale by
J9 BARRY & BRYANT.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by
J9.] Wm. COOKE.

Planting Potatoes.

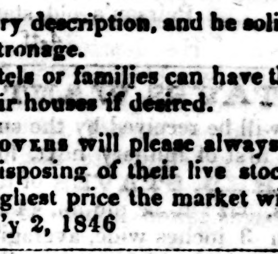
100 BBLS. Planting Potatoes, a fine article. For sale by
J9. Wm. COOKE.

HAY.

100 BALES Eastern.
For sale by
J9. WM. COOKE.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY



RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

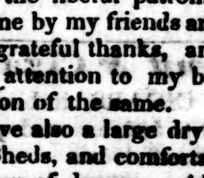
of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

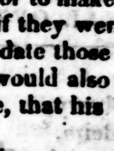
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

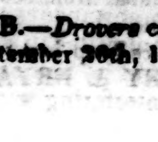
Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables



are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 20th, 1845. 2-12m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st December, 1845.

Those whose names appear on this List, will please ask for advertised Letters.

A.
Allen; John
Alexander; Hacker 2
Allen, Elizabeth
Adams; capt H M
Andres: John
Artis; Emily
Armstrong; Alfred 2
Andres; M
Atkinson; Amos
Armstrong; M H
Allegg E A
Avery; Albert
Andrews; capt John
Alexander; O G
Andrew; Bishop of M E Church

B.
Buck; Edward M 2
Black; Martin 2
Burgwin; T S
Benson; Elijah
Bogle; Robert
Brown; George
Burdic; F
Berry; Samuel 2
Bell; M N
Betty; John
Brown; Miss E J
Betts; Wm H
Bell; Theophilus M
Brantly; Jacob 2
Blaily; William
Berry; B
Betts; Rev Charles
Bennet, William
Brinkley, William
Bell, Elijah S
Brown, W F
Becaise, Frederick
Boadling, Wm B
Burney, R W
Baker, George F
Burton, J A 2
Brooks, George
Barker, Miss Ann
Browing, D C
Bergwin, Isabella, serv't
Bradley, Mathew
Bulard, Henry

C.
Collins, Washington
Collins, Capt G C
Cousins, Stephen B 2
Cousins Sam'l H
Corile, Hudson
Conner, Miss Mary 3
Carr, Rufus
Crowell, Joseph I.
Corbett, James I. 2
Cotrell, Amos P
Clarck, John H 2
Collins, James P
Cromlien, R
Cuningham & Co, N F
Cornover, C
Cheelwell, David
Collins, Morriss
Canada, Martha
Carroll, L
Costin, Thomas
Cely, T
Council, C K
Cornidia, John W
Churchill, Edward
Catholic Church,

D.
Dogd, Solomon
Daviss, Mr
Dahl, John
Daviss, William
Davies, T
Duncan & Caurahan, 2
Drey, C
Drenon, James
Dickesy, James 2
Davies, H B 3
Dyer, Asa
Dexter, J
Ducas, John P
Daviss, Enoch B
Deming, G S
Dixon, John
Dennis, George E
Durffee, A M
Dere, Noah 2
Dunham, S
Duning, G S
Daviss, John P

E.
Eilers, H B
Ebby, Emelia
Elers, H
Ellerna, Henry T
Elder, Isaiah
Evens, Wm

F.
Frisbie, J G
Ferguson, Rob't
Fogg, Robinson
Frost, Richard N
Ferguson, Daniel
Floyd, Miss Lucinda
Floyd, Miss Martha
Floyd, Lewis
Fleming, S W
Freeman, Hetty

G.
Grant, Robert 2
Grant, Wm H
Gray, James
Gay, Malica
Gause, John P
Grove, Charles
Gordon, Lewis
Griffins, Thomas
Gozens, Henry
Green, N A
Green, Jacops
Gibens, John
Gustin, Miss C
Gentral, Theodore
Graff, Henry
Gilbert, S
Groves, Joel N
Gary, Charles M

H.
Hill, Christopher S
Harriss, Betsy
Highsmith, Samuel
Hicks, Charles
Hopkins, T 2
Henderson,
Hartsfield, T J
Howard, S L 2
Hall, McKay & Son,
Heyer, F
Hewett, Edward
House, G H
Howze, Benjamin
Howard, Samuel
Higgens, D H 2
Hall, Thos P
Higgens, Eben
Higgen, James
Hill, John W
Hardin, Thos H
Harriss, M S

J.
Jackson, J H
Jackson, Sidney
Johnson, B
Jones, Wm
Jones, David 4
James, Israel E
Jordan, Rev Jesse
Johnson, Dr Wm R

K.
King, Benjamin
Knowlton, Miss Sarah
Keller, John
Kinns, Caleb P
Kirk, Timothy
Kerthridge, Henry; on Her Majesty service.

L.
Lawton, James E
Lawton, Alex R
Larkins, M R 2
Lane, Austin
Lomack, Willis 3
Lecta, E
Lunsford, Lewis
Ledon, Wm B
Luund, capt Thomas
Lewis, Daniel
Lenard, James
Leitch, Giles
Luman, capt M
Livingston, Anthony
Larens, D
Leep, E A

M.
Mathews, A
Mahony, Elizabeth
McNeil, Wm
Murphy, Dr Duke
Maxwell, Thomas
McLeod, Miss N M
McLean, John P
McCurdy, capt James
Murrell, Samuel
Meeker, Wm
McCullers, A
Mildrum, Wm H
McInnes, Joseph
Manly, Miss E
Mullens, Miss Maria
Moore, Rhody
Moore, Ebenezer
McGonigal, Robert
McKithen, Moses
Morril; capt J T
McDuffe, O
Morriss, Joseph
Martin; R W
Merrick; John
Moore; Miss Mary
Morgan; U S
Malbore, J
Montgomery; Wm
McMullin; James

N.
Newton; John
Nevens; James 2
Nicholson; Margaret
Norton; Albert B
Newby; J B
Nixon; R P
Nixon; John R
Nichols; James

O.
Orrell; Henry

P.
Peirce; capt A
Pimery; Rev John
Percy; Wm G
Pattersen; Solomon E
Pickett; J G
Pendleton; L
Potter; N H
Pepper; Lewis
Potter; Mathew W
Pope; Wm
Park; capt Joseph
Pollock; Lewis
Pollock; George
Player; Thomas
Palmer; Thomas
Peffs; James M
Plum; Wm B
Pickett; John
Pickett; Aggy
Plum; Mary

R.
Roberts; John L
Riley; George
Risin; John 2
Robinson; Norton
Read; Charles
Roberts; Benjamin
Ring; David
Roberts; David
Ruttlend; W H
Ricardson; Wm
Rogers; H M
Reames; Thomas
Riting; Calvin

S.
Sigley; G P
Sweetser; capt W
Smith; Henry S
Savage; W
Smith; C B
Southmade; Thomas
Smith; Thomas B
Swett; Fields C
Smith, Ann
Smith; John H
Scott; F
Shall; C B
Smith; J B
Stredrick; Miss A E
Sullivan; F
Small; Elisha
Stills; Richard
Swift; James
Small; Artemas
Small; G W
Smith; Miss E A
Smith; Miss Mary
Smith; W H
Simmons; Thomas
Stewart; John
Steward; Thomas
Steward; Drury 2
Swiss Bell Ringers;
Sanders & Brown.

T.
Tally; J O
Tucker; H
Thomas; R S
Thompson; A P
Tomlinson; Daniel
Tratt; J C
Terney; Thomas
Toomer; Maria
Trim; capt W

V.
Victore; capt M

W.
Williams; W H
Wheeler; C B
Wilson; J
Willie; Samuel
Winchester; P D
Waddle; Miss Mary A
Williamson; John T
Watson; Smith
Ward; George
Ward; Absolar
Willson; S F
Watson; Samuel
Waddle; Miss I.
Willson; J
Wheeler; J
Williams; H G
Whitehouse; D
Walve; L C
Williams; H G
Watson; Roukin
Walker; C H 2
Williams; Thomas
Williamson; Aton
[illegible] Miss A B
[illegible]
[illegible] Alfred
[illegible]; G
Watts & Co;
[illegible] Miss Sarah
Weller; Lettie
Wilson; Engineer

W. G. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-3t

MONSIEUR PIERRE RATE

TENDERS his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wilmington, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this opportunity of informing them, that at the request of several gentlemen of said town, he will commence a new series of lessons in the French language, on the fifth day of January, 1846. The course will comprise fifty lessons, to be given one each day, between 9 o'clock in the morning, and 10 in the evening. Hours of recital to suit convenience of pupils who are engaged in other studies, and no efforts will be spared to render the acquirement of said language easy and agreeable. Private lessons will be given if desired.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, will do well to call and give their names as soon as possible. Monsieur Rate will be found at Mr. A. Wanet's, or, if preferred, their names can be left at the Post Office.

Dec'r 19, 1845 14-3t

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he will open a school for the study of the Classics and higher English branches, on Monday, January 5, 1846, at the Masonic Hall. Having had considerable experience in teaching, and coming with the best recommendations, and as he will spare no pains to render his instructions useful to the pupil and satisfactory to the parent, he hopes to meet sufficient encouragement to induce him to establish permanently, a Classical School in this place. Pupils prepared to enter advanced classes in College. He will be happy to meet any, who may wish to apply, at the Carolina Hotel, where he will give them good references and further particulars.

Terms for the session of eleven weeks.

For common English branches, $7
For Classical and higher English branches, 10

FRANKLIN WEBSTER.

D26, 1845 15-3t

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN

HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., D26, 1845. 15-3m

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply of

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 13-y.

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our price of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:

Horse feed, per day, $1 00
do do per month, $15 00

H. R. NIXON,
DAVID THALLY.

Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf.

For Sale.

40 BBLS Bleached Winter Strained Lamp Oil,
300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
50 hhds and 20 bbls Lime,
500 lbs Live Goose Feathers, assorted parcels by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Salt to arrive.

A CARGO of Salt, 4000 bushels, is expected to arrive here in about ten days, and will be sold from vessel in lots to suit purchasers.

RANKIN & MARTIN, Auct'rs.

D26, 1845 15-2t

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

Lime.

300 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

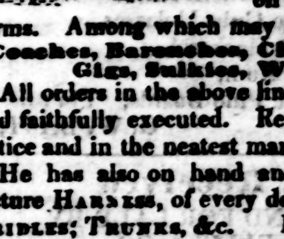
November 7, 1845

FISH.

50 BBLS. No. 1 Mullets, (new) in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Barouches, Charriotees, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Waggons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

Rum and Whiskey.

50 BBLS N. E. Rum.
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

SHOES.

10 CASES Shoes and Brogans, assorted, just received and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

From the American Republican.

ADDRESS TO THE DEPARTING YEAR.

BY MRS. L. P. MORGAN.

On, on with thy tireless motion,
  Which stayeth or pauseth for none—
On, on to eternity's ocean,
  And yield up the spoils thou hast won.
My thoughts wander back to the moment,
  When fresh from the well-spring of time,
We hail'd thee a precious bestowment,
  Whose flow had a musical chime.
And we sought in its cadence to banish
  The Old Year's prophetical sigh,
Ere the sound of the gurgle could vanish,
  With which its last billow swept by.
No stain on thy waters then rested,
  No tempest had darken'd their foam,
By the guage of experience untested,
  They seem'd of bright promise the home.
And Hope o'er her plumage was dashing,
  The dew-drops she snatch'd from thy sproy,
While thy clear depths were brilliantly flashing,
  In the colors she lent to their ray.
Where now is the spell that bewitch'd us?
  When thy waters first greeted our sight—
Hath thy tide in its progress enrich'd us,
  Or brought us but ruin and blight?
The note of thy music is broken—
  Thy billow is tainted by sin—
And the wrecks on thy bosom give token,
  Of the storm and destruction within.
The pinion of Ho e hath been shatter'd,
  She sporteth no more on thy wave;
'Neath thy current her feathers are scatter'd
  And find in thy bosom a grave.
On, on with thy tireless motion,
  Which stayeth or pauseth for none,
On, on to eternity's ocean,
  And yield up the spoils thou hast won.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date.	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

CONSUMPTION,

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 20th, 1845.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—I feel called by a sense of duty I owe to suffering humanity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" on me, after having suffered months after months with the most afflicting of all diseases, Consumption, with scarcely a ray of hope, or a "beacon light" to guard me against my own horrible forebodings. The circumstances which first led to the awful state of debility, was from taking a heavy "cold," which seemed to fix itself upon the lungs, which gradually grew worse, with profuse night sweats, a hacking cough, oppression in the breast, spitting blood, with great general debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system very much impaired, with all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was treated there by physicians of the highest respectability, but still grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go South, but being very poor after loosing so much time from my work, and having spent all my money on the various "Patent Medicines," which were recommended so highly through the medium of the press, I was unable to take their advice. Being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money gratuitously to send me to my friends in Saco, Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physician and myself gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. At this "awful juncture," I heard of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," and knowing you to be a regular practising physician in Philadelphia, gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I concluded, as a last resort, to make a trial of it. I sent to your agent in Boston, and purchased one bottle, which relieved me very much. I then procured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever have before in my life. It seemed to have a beneficial effect at once. I gained strength rapidly, and I feel satisfied, from its salutary effects in my own case, that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will cure any case of diseased Lungs, if taken according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlets accompanying the medicines. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases—and I wish you to make this public, so that others who are suffering as I have been, may know where to procure a remedy at first, which will reach their disease, without tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many "quack nostrums" with which the whole country is flooded; prepared by persons who have no knowledge of the science of medicine in theory or practice, but are got up merely with a mercenary view.

I am a Scarlet Member of the Hope Lodge of I. O. of O. F., in Providence, R. I., and will be happy to give any information in regard to the efficacy of your medicine, and can give ample proof that my case is not exaggerated in the least. ALBERT A. ROSS.

To DR. H. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eigth and Race sts, Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many "Balsams" and "Mixtures" of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be "false," by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are "strictly true," and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWANE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

W.M. SHAW, AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12, 1845.

For Sale.

THE CARGO of barque Jane, daily expected from Portland, consisting of
150 bales prime Eastern Hay,
50 hhds. prime Cuba Molasses,
50 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
50 bbls N. E. Rum,
15,000 feet White Pine Boards, For sale by
N21 G. W. DAVIS.

Just Received

AND FOR LALE BY
C. D. ELLIS & CO.

500 LBS. Feathers, in parcels from 10 to 100 lbs.,
10 bbls and half bbls superior family Flour,
20 hhds Lime, 100 bbls do
20 hhds superior Red Ashe Coal.
Nov 21, 1845.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1846.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	16
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 2-tf

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.
V. R. PEIRSON.
sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Singing School.

MRS. COOKE will commence a *Singing Class* on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of her instructions, should commence with the first lesson. Terms $3 per quarter, except to her Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.
sept 19, 1845. 53-tf

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.
51-12m

Now Landing,

THE following merchandize on consignment, cargo of schr. Phœnix, from Boston, which will be sold low for cash, approved negotiable paper, or North Carolina produce:

3 CASES, 6 bales, } Dry Goods, consisting of Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Negro Cloths, Printed Calicoes, Carlisle, Bay State and York Jeans, Linseys, Woolsey's, brown, and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, &c.
50 boxes and 2 barrels Soda Biscuit,
20 boxes and 10 half-barrels Sugar Biscuit,
25 kegs and 5 bbls Butter Crackers,
20 kegs and 2 bbls Hard do
25 bbls prime and 26 bbls Mess Pork,
6 hhds P R Sugar,
26 bags Rio Coffee, 59 bbls Apples,
50 bbls Onions, 159 " Potatoes,
43 bundles Cooper's Hoop Iron,
120 kegs assorted sizes Nails,
21 hhds. 5 tierces and 4 bbls. Molasses,
50 bbls. No. 2 } Mackerel,
100 " No. 3 }
573 Cabbages, 10 boxes Candles,
10 boxes, } Family Soap, different qualities,
100 half do. }
100 qr. do. }
9 cases assorted Boots and Shoes,
10 bales 3 bushel Gunny Bags,
145 pieces Iron Hollow-ware.

ALSO—Now landing per schr. E. S. Powell from New York,
20 bbls and 10 half bbls Family Canal Flour.
And in store, an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, received by recent arrivals. For sale by
N28. WM. COOKE, Agent.

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the Butchering Business in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.
July 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

ALSO—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on
CHARLES BARR,
No7 Wilmington, N. C.

H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to.
H. S. KELLY, Market st.,
Peirson's old stand.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845.

Tobacco, *Snuff* & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

Corn.

1200 BUSHELS North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by
G. W. DAVIS,
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wines.

1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do. 3 " L. P. Medeira,
1 do. 3 " very old Sarcial. For sale
O17. by BARRY & BRYANT.

Mackerel, Molasses, &c.

100 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel,
47 hhds. Trinidad Molasses
300 casks Thomaston Lime,
30 boxes and 10 half-boxes Soap, just received.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*
W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Moleskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats,* of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

***Leather Hat* Cases**

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and **Wool Hats,** very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-tf

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CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store,* consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,* of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

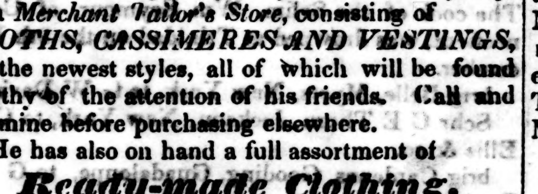
He has also on hand a full assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.
October 3, 1845

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels. Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriotters, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous of removing to Florida, will sell his two PLANTATIONS on Little River, (S. C.) on the Sea Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about 4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other PLANTATION, adjoining, East of Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about 700 acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Seine Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired.

Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. C. Reference is also given to Dr. Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT.
November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The *Newbernian*, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for payment.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,
100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled *Soda*, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞ All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "*House,*" by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.
JOHN S. JAMES.
september 19, 1845. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGINNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female nstructors The terms for every branch of English education will be $3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.

ALEX. McRAE,
HENRY NUTT,
S. D. WALLACE,
JOHN McRAE,
W. E. ANDERSON, } Trustees.

Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

Brooms and Buckwheat Meal.

300 CORN BROOMS,
20 kegs BUCKWHEAT MEAL.
Just received and for sale by
D5. Wm. COOKE.

Rope, &c.

80 BALES OAKUM, 22 do. assorted Rope.
Just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

Potatoes, &c.

300 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
900 bush. do.
5,000 feet White Pine Lumber,
30,000 Laths, 150 bales Hay,
In store, just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
september 12, 1845 52-6m

Daniel Cronley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 8-1y
Chronicle will please copy.

Molasses & Potatoes.

15 HHDS. prime retailining Porto Rico Molasses; 50 bbls. Irish Potatoes, put up for family use, daily expected per schr. A. R. Thompson, from Philadelphia. For sale by
N21 G. W. DAVIS.

M. VASSAR & CO'S
PALE AND AMBER ALE.

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

Molasses.

50 HHDS. Trinidad Molasses,
15 do Muscovado do.
Just received and for sale by
D5. BARRY & BRYANT.

Herrings.

WHOLE, CUT, and FAMILY ROE, in barrels and half-barrels, in store and for sale by Wm. COOKE.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a **SPLENDID STOCK of DRY GOODS** AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

of all descriptions.

ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.
October 3, 1845 3-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in **LAZARUS'** building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,
40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alewives; fresh caught, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale
N21] by G. W. DAVIS.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandise, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Cat Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected.

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28. Water street.

Just Received.

100 HHDS. prime Martinique Molasses,
2 bbls do do do
50 do Fayetteville Flour,
40 bags Live Geese Feathers, from 15 to 100 lbs. For sale by
D5. C. D. ELLIS & Co.

Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.

THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.